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THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:

Maximum: +26° C.
Minimum: +14° C.
Sun sets today at 6-30 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-20 a.m.

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT
NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul; Blue
Mosque Shar-e-Naw; Khyber
Restaurant; International
Club; Pamir Cinema; Near
Ariana Afghan Airlines.

VOL. 1, NO. 146

KABUL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1962

(SOMBOLEH 10, 1341 S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

Atomic Arms Race Poses Danger Of Accidental War THANT CALLS FOR HALT TO NUCLEAR TESTS

WARSAW, Sept. 1, (Reuter).—U Thant, the acting Secretary-General, said yesterday the atomic arms race posed an "ever present" danger of accidental war and criticized the "hair-splitting" that prevented agreement on a halt to nuclear testing.

FOREIGN MINISTER IN TEHERAN

"We must expend all our energies to put a stop to these tests," he said in an address at the University of Warsaw.

KABUL, Sept. 1.—Sardar Mohammad Naim, Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrived in Teheran on Thursday evening en route to New York. He was welcomed at the airport by Mr. Aram, Iranian Minister of External Affairs and representative of the court, some officials of the Ministry of External Affairs and the Afghan Ambassador together with the Embassy staff at Teheran.

"Time is running short, and every day's delay will bring untold risks," U Thant said. "The greatest risk lies in doing nothing, in wasting time in hair-splitting and meanwhile piling up nuclear and thermonuclear weapons."

He called for a "spirit of trust and understanding" between the United States and the Soviet Union as the necessary prerequisite for satisfactory solution of these pressing problems, the greatest challenge of our time.

Nkrumah May Not Attend London Premiers' Talks

ACCRA, Sept. 1, (Reuter).—President Nkrumah is unlikely to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference in London next month, although no final decision has been made, usually reliable sources said here today.

Sources close to the President send, however, that Ghana would definitely participate in the conference.

The name of the leader of the delegation in the absence of the President is expected to be announced in a day or two, the sources added.

Political circles here feel that the President may make some long expected Cabinet changes soon, although there are signs that he may keep the foreign affairs portfolio himself for some time following the arrest of the Foreign Minister, Mr. Ako Adjei.

He and Mr. Tawia Adamaio, the Information Minister, and Mr. H. H. Coffie-Crabbe, Executive Secretary of the ruling Convention People's Party, were detained on Wednesday "in the interests of the security of the State."

His swift action in removing two Ministers not popular with the people has probably strengthened his own position, observers here feel.

The President is said to feel that he is in charge of the situation. There has never been any serious doubt about where the loyalty of the army and police force lies.

U.N. Committee Indicts Portuguese Policy In African Territories

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—A Special Committee of the General Assembly on Thursday strongly indicted Portugal's policy in her African territories and urged her to grant them "immediate independence."

The seven-member Committee on territories under Portuguese administration recommended that the Assembly should adopt measures to ensure Portugal's compliance with the U.N. Charter and the appropriate Assembly resolutions as well as with the Committee's recommendations.

The report, drafted by Mr. H. O. Wijegoonawardena of Ceylon, said NATO arms were being "extensively used...to suppress the people of Angola and of other territories under Portuguese administration."

It recommended, that the Assembly, which meets on September 18, "should consider and adopt

discontinuance of such assistance measures aimed at the immediate and a complete embargo on further sales and supplies of such weapons."

Portuguese sources here described the report as "outrageous," and said it did "no reflect in the least the realities of the situation in Portuguese Africa." Portugal contends that her African territories are provinces of a metropolitan State, and as such no business of the U.N.

The report said reforms which Portugal claimed to have introduced in the territories did not meet the basic aspirations of the people and had not brought about

(Contd. on Page 4)



Enthusiastic crowds marching towards Chaman-e-Huzoori during Pakhtunistan Day celebrations.

HOMAGE TO LATE KING

KABUL, Sept. 1.—The heads and members of the delegations of Soviet and Indian artists who had come to Kabul to perform during the Jeshan celebrations laid wreaths on the tomb of His Majesty late King Mohammad Nadir Shah yesterday.

Report On S. W. Africa Adopted

NEW YORK, Sept. 1, (Reuter).—The Special Committee on South-West Africa yesterday unanimously adopted its report calling for "resolute action" by the UN to take control of the territory from South Africa.

The report now goes to the General Assembly which is due to resume debate next week after the summer recess.

DEMONSTRATIONS FOR PEACE IN ALGIERS

ALGIERS, Sept. 1, (Reuter).—Algiers Radio yesterday warned of expected bloodshed in Algiers and other towns later yesterday as crowds demonstrated in the streets of the capital against the threat of civil war.

The radio, controlled by the Willaya 4 military command holding Algiers in defiance of the Political Bureau, called for demonstrations against a coup by Political Bureau forces.

The radio warned: "Blood will be shed this afternoon in the Casbah, Sidi Aissa, Relizane, Orleanville, and Birine."

It added: "Shut your doors and your shops. Come down into the streets to demonstrate against this coup de force."

Meanwhile, crowds swarmed around the Algiers central police and Government square shouting "seven years (of fighting) is enough."

Demonstrations were also reported from all over the Algiers region, where small groups of peasants were seen carrying green and white Algerian flags and shouting for peace.

Bigger demonstrations were staged at Blida and Fort de Lieaun yesterday morning.

Schroder's Comment

BONN, Sept. 1, (Reuter).—Dr. Gerhard Schroder, West German Foreign Minister, said on Thursday a conference of the big Four Western Foreign Ministers would probably be held this autumn only if the UN General Assembly scheduled a debate on Germany and Berlin.

In an interview with the West German agency he said that so long as such a debate was still uncertain, a meeting of the Foreign Ministers also remained to be decided.

SUPPORT FOR CAMBODIA'S NEUTRALITY

Assurance By Macmillan

LONDON, Sept. 1, (UPI).—The Prime Minister, Mr. Macmillan, in a letter to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, yesterday expressed Britain's willingness to join other interested nations in supporting Cambodia's independence and neutrality, diplomatic sources said.

Mr. Macmillan's letter was in reply to a message from Prince Norodom earlier this month suggesting that the 14-Nation Geneva Conference on Laos should reconvene to guarantee the neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia.

The Soviet Premier, Mr. Nikita Khrushchev and the People's Republic of China Premier, Mr. Chou En-lai, both accepted the plan of Cambodia's head of State backing the plan for a full-dress Laos type conference.

President Kennedy at his press conference in Washington recently said the United States "strongly supports Cambodia's independence and neutrality and sanctity

(Contd. on Page 4)

KABUL TIMES A FARMER'S INTEREST IN THE PRESS AND RADIO AT A GLANCE

DISARMAMENT

By KHATAK

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KABUL TIMES

SEPTEMBER 1, 1962

IDEALS OF BELGRADE CONFERENCE

Exactly a year ago today an unprecedented conference composed of the heads of State or Governments of non-aligned countries was held in Belgrade which, considering the events which had taken place in the field of international affairs since then, was of utmost value and importance. The main feature of that Conference was that while it did not force any country to make any move in solving the major problems causing international tension it provided a moral force in the international arena which has indeed resulted in positive trends. The stand taken by these nations in international matters cannot be ignored by any Power.

It was an unfortunate fact that even with the appeal made by the conference the States concerned did not refrain from nuclear tests. On the other hand, the International Conference of Disarmament, now being held in Geneva, has proved to be the most successful conference of its kind. The role played by non-aligned nations at the Geneva conference is indeed the main factor in these positive developments. That something has to be done about the armament race is now felt throughout the world and it should be realized that the Belgrade Conference stressed to a considerable degree the urgency of the matter.

Another result of the Belgrade Conference can be seen in the United Nations. The unprecedented stand of these and countries against all forms of colonialism and their consistent demand for the right of self-determination of peoples have worked for these aims were a feature of the debates in the United Nations during the year.

The heads of State or Governments of the non-aligned countries met at a time when

I was talking to a farmer having troubles with his harvest. Right, enough, it is the harvesting time in this country.

Harvest time is really the most hectic time of the year for the average Afghan farmer. His problems are many and he has to see to every one of them more or less single-handedly. In addition to looking after the harvest which in itself is a full time job, he has to worry about making arrangements for re-ploughing the land and sowing the autumn seeds. He has to make arrangements for a profitable sale of his crop and storing some of it if he can.

He has to worry also about settling his accounts, for he might find it necessary during the spring or early summer to borrow on credit for his crop. Another problem commonly faced by farmers at this time of the year is the procurement of food supplies, fuel and clothing for the late autumn and winter. However this latter problem is not so urgent and it can at times be postponed until a later date.

So much for the farmer and his problems. Anyway, I said I met a typical farmer during Jeshan, who had just had an argument with a cattle owner whose cow's head had been at the stock of hay he had separated from the big pile of wheat.

His plans for the late afternoon included a meeting with the village chieftain, a call on the village blacksmith about the re-tipping of the spades and taking his children to the Jeshan grounds.

Being an old acquaintance I said "hello" to him and received a friendly grin. When I asked him how things were he said everything was fine and invited me to tea. I accepted the invitation and we started walking slowly towards his house.

During the tea we spoke about a wide range of subjects. The conversation became interesting when he began to ask general international questions. He said these day they heard a lot on the radio about disarmament, its importance for the human survival and the fact that no progress could be made towards reaching an agreement on this vital issue. "Talks between the East and the West have been going on ever since I bought my radio set some five years ago. They certainly seem to enjoy spending a long time in Zhenev (Geneva) talking about the impossibility of disarmament," said my friend.

I told him that general and complete disarmament in addition to being vital and essential for human survival, presented a problem of complex nature and that both the East and the West had adopted their particular stands, based on specific considerations, and have drafted separate plans for achieving the goal of disarmament.

The Differences

I was about to give him some details about the differences between the two approaches when he cut me short by saying, "I know the entire problem; it boils

down to the fact that neither side trusts the other. Isn't that so?" I was thinking of giving him an intelligent answer when he said again, "If you ask me there is only one single way out." "Tell me," I said.

"Well, the very fact that armament has been taken up to such staggering heights has made the very life itself a gamble. Why not then the side which claims to be most sincere about the realization of disarmament takes a chance in the wake of world public opinion by making large-scale concessions?"

He said, "Quite honestly, the first year I got my radio set I didn't listen much to the news or commentaries thinking that they were not meant for me and for the likes of me, but later on through accidental listening I began to realize what a chaotic world we are living in. It horrifies me to think that one day the peaceful lives of millions of people who have had no part in the creation of present-day tensions might come to a sudden end. That is why I say the side which makes concessions will have the support of the majority of the world population."

The tea was over and my friend apologetically said, "Don't mind my ignorance, perhaps there is more to it than what I know. Perhaps I think about the whole issue in over-simplified terms, but then we farmers are used to simple lives and want to resolve everything down to the brass tags."

Khrushchev Has No Plans To Attend U.N. Session, Says Thant

Mr. Khrushchev has told U Thant he has no plans at present to attend the United Nations General Assembly this month, the acting U.N. Secretary-General told a Press conference in Moscow on Thursday.

U Thant had a long meeting with the Soviet Prime Minister on Tuesday at Yalta, on the Black Sea coast.

U Thant, answering questions in these positive developments. That something has to be done about the armament race is now felt throughout the world and it should be realized that the Belgrade Conference stressed to a considerable degree the urgency of the matter.

Another result of the Belgrade Conference can be seen in the United Nations. The unprecedented stand of these and countries against all forms of colonialism and their consistent demand for the right of self-determination of peoples have worked for these aims were a feature of the debates in the United Nations during the year.

The heads of State or Governments of the non-aligned countries met at a time when

had outlined the Soviet position on a nuclear test ban and he had expressed his views.

Asked to give his general impression on the present position on the disarmament issue, U Thant replied "I do not think there has been any marked progress."

U Thant said they talked about United Nations reorganization. The question of the People's Republic of China's admission was raised by the Soviet Premier.

Asked whether Mr. Khrushchev had come out in support of U Thant's Congo policy, the Acting Secretary-General said: "No. We just exchanged views on some aspects of the Congo."

He said Mr. Khrushchev "just reiterated his traditional position" on the question of the Soviet Union's unpaid dues for the United Nations Congo and Middle East programmes." (Reuter).

MOSCOW, Sept. 1, (Tass).—Mr. Richard Marsh, the British Labour MP, has arrived here at the invitation of the Parliamentary group of the USSR. He is to accompany himself with the work of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and will also tour the country.

All the premier dailies of the capital published special issues on Pakhtunistan Day. They carried articles and editorials on the struggle of the eight million people of Pakhtunistan for their freedom and expressed the support of the Afghan people and Government for this struggle. Photos of some of the most prominent Pakhtunistan leaders such as Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and the Honourable Pacha Gul Sahib, as also the red and black flag of Pakhtunistan were published.

One of the articles published in the daily Islah is entitled 'Pakhtunistan on the way to progress'. Another year passed, says the article, and our 'Pakhtunistani brethren are still struggling for the attainment of their rights in a brave and valorous manner. Today when a great historic moment, that is the beginning of another stage of this struggle is being celebrated, it can be seen that Pakhtunistani nationalists are discharging their duties with great determination and zeal. The people of Pakhtunistan have been in the grip of colonialism for the past 70 years; it is 15 years since colonialism has changed its cloak and is trying to play with the destiny of these people. In spite of all this the people of Pakhtunistan have not given into colonialism, but on the contrary their fighting spirit becomes ever more stronger as colonialism changes the form and method of suppression. It is the continuation of this long and indefatigable struggle which has kept the Pakhtunistani nation alive.

Algerian Struggle
During the past year we saw that one of the captive nations after being under the yoke of colonialism for almost 132 years and after having fought for eight years, suffering many losses, attained its independence. The Algerian nation through its resolute will power and determination succeeded in the attainment of its right from a powerful European country which was not ready only four years ago to recognize the Algerian independence even in principle. This success achieved by Algeria is the product of the selfless efforts and sacrifices made by the entire Algerian people, who did not give up their struggle even under most adverse conditions.

The Pakhtunistan nation whose record of struggle against colonialism can be considered as the symbol of freedom-seeking activities in the East is also the symbol of will power and determination. In spite of the increased pressure by the colonialists during the past few years the people of Pakhtunistan have not faltered in the struggle for the achievement of their sacred national goal. Not a day passes when a number of Pakhtunistani leaders are not sent to prison by the Pakistani authorities.

Similarly not a day passes when a voice is not heard from one or the other corner of Pakhtunistan raised against the tyrannies of the Pakistan Government. The policy of usurping the rights of Pakhtunistani people is condemned not only by the people of Pakhtunistan but also by all the peace-loving people of the world. The Pakistani authorities should know, concludes the article, that the best safeguard for the peace and security in this part of the world is through recognizing the rights of the people of Pakhtunistan and grant them their freedom.

RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME SATURDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT on 75 Metre Band. News 3-00-3-07; Music 3-07-3-10. Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20; Music 3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:
3-30-4-00 p.m. A.S.T.—11 GMT on 63 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:
6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:
News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40 commentary 6-40-6-43; Music 6-43-6-46; article on "Afghanistan today" 6-46-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

Russian Programme:
10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:
10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:
11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

Western Music:
7-45-8-00 a.m. daily except Fridays—popular music.
8-00-8-30 p.m. daily except Saturdays—popular music.
11-00-11-55 a.m. on Friday (mixed programme) music round the world.
9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.



SUNDAY ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES ARRIVALS:

Kandahar—Kabul:
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 9-30.
Mazar—Kabul:
Dep. 13-0 Arr. 15-0.
Geirut—Kabul:
Dep. 00-30 Arr. 12-15.
Delhi—Kabul:
Dep. 8-00 Arr. 12-40.
DEPARTURES:
Kabul—Kandahar:
Dep. 14-0 Arr. 16-0.
Kabul—Mazar:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.



Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122.
Police ... 20159-24041.
Traffic ... 20159-24041.
Airport ... 22318.
Ariana Booking Office: 24731.



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Afghan
Murtaza
Inayet
Nizami
Ansari
Karte-Char
Phone No. 22743.
Phone No. 22919.
Phone No. 20590.
Phone No. 20960.
Phone No. 22593.
Phone No. 24231.
Phone No. 23829.



Dr. Sohail presenting an Afghan carpet to Madame Zare pava at a reception held by the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society on Thursday.

EDUCATION MINISTRY'S BUILDING PROJECTS

Construction activities throughout the country have resulted in the erection of many a beautiful School, a new two-storey building and modern building, thus giving a strikingly different look to the various localities. The Ministry of Education has had a major part in this field and has been able to construct modern school buildings and educational institutions both in the capital and in the country. Most of these buildings are completed and some are nearing completion.

Following is a resume of the construction activities of the Ministry of Education during the course of the First Five-Year Development Plan:

Rabe-ay Balkhi high school building. Mr. Mohammed Ishaq, the Director-General of Construction of the Ministry of Education, located in the building formerly owned by the Karakul Company in Mir Wais Maidan, the building located in Sher Shah building intended for use by Mena was completed during the First Five-Year Plan. It consists of 11 classrooms and a conference parlour capable of accommodating some 500 people. However, the increase in the number of school children and the development of the school necessitated the construction of an annex thereto consisting of six classrooms.

After the completion of the annex the need for a second one with 10 classrooms was felt and photo it was completed during the Plan period. Even so, a further requirement warranted the construction of another two-storey annex which was built during the last year of the Plan. This school is for girls.

Malalai High School: A new modern two-storey building containing 20 classrooms is constructing in the school campus. The building contains an auditorium spacious enough to accommodate 500 people. The first floor of the building presently accommodates Naderia High School whose own building is under construction in the yard of the former building of the Ministry of Justice.

Zarghoona High School: Since the old building of the Zarghoona high school adjoining the Ministry of Education was given to the Ministry of Education, a new two-storey building is being constructed on the site. It will contain 10 rooms.

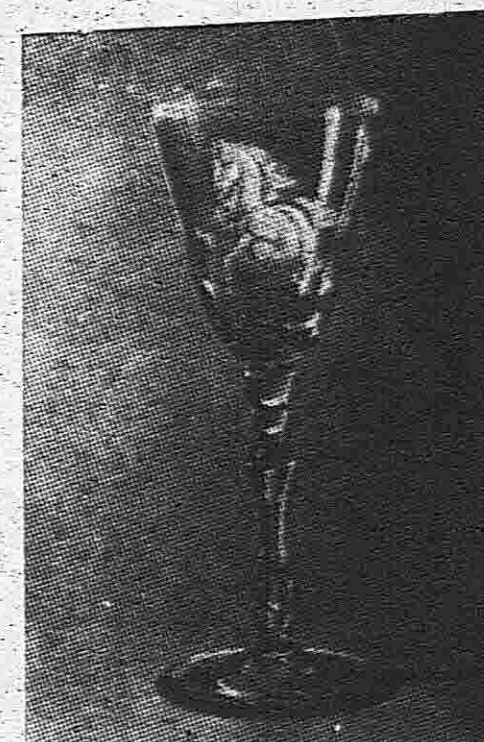
Snippets From The East And The West

Tip-Toe Through The Tulips—With Mercury

Mercury, the wing-footed long-distance runner and Roman god, was not always known by that name. In earlier times he had the alias Hermes, and was of Greek derivation. We are told that he was particularly well liked in Arcadia, that his popularity spread to Athens later, and he became one of the best loved of the Olympians. He was generally to be seen wearing his characteristic accoutrement consisting of the Petasus, or travelling hat (which he is seen to be wearing above); and the Alipes or winged sandals, which he has by now discarded, having perhaps had plastic surgery to graft the wings directly to his ankles, in order to save on shoe, or sandal, or sandal leather. He disdained the use of an umbrella, carrying instead a Caduceus, which, albeit effective, didn't keep the rain off. He used it as a passport for use in his business; he was a kind of King's Messenger to the gods. He was photographed in mid stride at the Spalding Tulip Parade, tip-toeing through the tulips in his inimitable fashion, clearly having a marvellous time. On that day he was working in a symbolic capacity for Interflora, the international "Flowers by Wire" organization, on a float which depicted "Say It With Flowers."

AMSTERDAM MUSEUM

For the past twenty-five years the principal museum of the Netherlands, the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam, has been compelled to keep in store not only many of its purchases during that period, but also much of its collection of furniture, tapestries, glass, porcelain, silver, jewels, lace, etc. There was quite simply no room for them. Now the museum has managed to build no fewer than thirty new rooms, without any



Among the collection of glass now gracing the new rooms. A superb engraved example of 1722.

Eiger's North Wall Climbed By Two Britons

KLEINE SCHEIDEGG, Sept. 1. (Reuter).—The mile-high north face of the Eiger mountain was yesterday conquered by the first two Britons to achieve this feat—about the same time it was reported two unidentified climbers had become the "killer" mountain's latest victims.

The two successful British climbers were Chris Bonington and Ian Clough, who had been on the 13,042 ft. Eiger for nearly two years.

They returned in triumph to the Kleine Scheidegg hotel here yesterday.

Meanwhile, Herr Fritz Von Almen, owner of an hotel at the foot of the mountain, said that the bodies of two climbers who fell to their death on the north wall during the Britons' climb had just been found.

The north wall, one of the toughest Alpine climbs, has claimed 23 lives since the first attempt was made to scale it in 1935.

additions being visible from the outside. This has been achieved by building three floors out into what was formerly a large courtyard. Included in the piece now on view are Gobelin tapestries and other from Brussels, Beauvais and Delft; examples of furniture by Europe's outstanding craftsmen; the Museum's unique collection of silver by the brothers Van Vianen and by Lutma; and several entire rooms which have been saved from Dutch patrician houses.

RECEPTION TO West Rejects Plan For Japan Maintains SOVIET Unpoliced Moratorium Lead In LEADERS On Underground Tests Asian Games



GENEVA, Sept. 1, (Reuters).—Western delegates have emphatically rejected any unpoliced moratorium on underground tests under a partial test ban treaty.

Western Draft Treaties On Nuclear Tests

KABUL.—A dinner was given at Spozmai Restaurant on Thursday night by the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society in honour of Mr. Irgashev, Deputy Minister of the Uzbek S.S.R. and Madame Zarepova, President of the Legislative Committee of Nationalities of the Soviet Republic.

The dinner was attended by Dr. Sohail, President of the Press Department, Dr. Anas, Deputy Minister of Education, Professor Anwari, President of Kabul University, some officials of the Press Department, chief of the publishing houses, and the Ambassador and members of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul.

Mr. Makhmud, Vice-President of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society, referred to the long-standing friendly relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union which he said are developing with the passing of time.

In reply Mr. Irgashev thanked Afghan cultural circles for their warm reception.

At the end Dr. Sohail presented gifts of local handicrafts to the guests. In return the distinguished visitors also presented gifts to the President and some members of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society.

(See picture on page 3)

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF AFRICANS BY PORTUGUESE

NEW YORK, Sept. 1, (Reuters).—The Portuguese authorities in Angola have "kidnapped" a group of Africans from Kaokveld in the north of South-West Africa, a territorial chief charged in a cable to the United Nations made public yesterday.

The cable was considered by the Special Committee on South-West Africa, which authorized its acting Chairman, Dr. Salvador Martinez de Alva, of Mexico, to take the matter up with the Angolan authorities and South Africa, which control South-West Africa.

Kaokveld is the northern district of South-West Africa which has common borders with Angola.

The cable, received at the UN headquarters two days ago, was signed by Chief Hosea Kutako. It read: "Between eight and 14 Africans from Kaokveld, South-West Africa, kidnapped by the Portuguese authorities in Angola. Please demand their release immediately."

WASAW, Sept. 1, (Reuters).—U Thant, acting UN Secretary-General told a Press conference here yesterday that the "leaders" he had met expressed no views regarding the immediate necessity of a meeting between President Kennedy and Mr. Khrushchev.

He recently visited the Soviet Union, where he met Mr. Khrushchev, and yesterday he saw Mr. Wladyslaw Gomulka, Polish leader.

LONDON, Aug. 31, (Reuters).—Britain and the United States recently tabled two draft treaties at the 17-Power Geneva Conference.

One is a comprehensive draft providing for the banning of all nuclear weapons tests in all environment under effective international verification and control. The other alternative interim partial treaty draft provides for the ending of testing in the atmosphere, outer space and under water.

This partial draft does not cover underground tests and both Britain and the United States have made it clear that they are not willing to accept an uncontrolled moratorium on underground testing.

The Soviet Union has completely rejected the comprehensive draft and has attacked the partial draft because it does not ban tests underground.

The British Foreign Office declared in London yesterday that an uncontrolled moratorium on underground nuclear tests was not acceptable to Britain.

A Foreign Office spokesman told his daily Press conference that there recently had been some reports suggesting that the British Government might have changed its attitude on the question of voluntary moratorium.

He added that he wanted to make it clear that the British position had not changed.

The spokesman said that Mr. Joseph Godber, Britain's chief delegate, had clearly stated in the negotiations at the Geneva disarmament conference that an uncontrolled moratorium on underground tests was unacceptable to the United Kingdom.

Reading from a prepared statement the spokesman said that in the past there was a period of about three years during which as far as he knew no nuclear tests were carried out.

REPLY TO NORODOM'S MESSAGE

(Contd. from Page 1)

The President did not commit himself to a conference, but said the USA was examining "what steps will most usefully advance the objectives." Mr. Kennedy added that the question of whether a conference would advance it was being considered.

Premier Pham Van Dong of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam in his reply to the message of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, declared full support for the Prince's proposal for an international conference to formally recognize and guarantee Cambodia's neutrality and territorial integrity. The Vietnamese Government was ready to participate in such a conference, the Premier said.

"No matter what term is used a moratorium cannot be accepted," Mr. Dean said. He added that the U.S.A. had been proved wrong in proposing and accepting a moratorium through the Soviet resumption of tests.

The British delegate, Mr. Joseph Godber, said reason for the West's unwillingness to accept a moratorium were too recently embedded in history to be ignored.

The Soviet delegate, Mr. Vasily Kuznetsov—who this week mentioned January 1 as a possible cut-off date for testing—made no immediate response to yesterday's Western proposal. But he promised to study the suggestion that the Nuclear Sub-Committee should work through the recess.

Mr. Kuznetsov said he was not encouraged by Mr. Dean's statement yesterday, and it showed that the U.S.A. was standing by its old position. "They want their draft treaties to be accepted without reservation," Mr. Kuznetsov said.

The comprehensive draft provides for internationally supervised, nationally manned control posts on treaty partners' territories and a reduced number of annual on-site inspections.

The partial ban excludes underground tests with the aim of removing the problem of on-site inspections.

The partial ban excludes underground tests with the aim of removing the problem of on-site inspection, on which East-West differences appear insurmountable.

But Mr. Kuznetsov has made clear that under any partial ban the Soviet Union wants what the West regards as another moratorium over underground tests. He has told the conference that under a partial ban there would have to be an understanding over underground tests "which would remain in force until such time as a permanent solution had been reached."

The Western cut-off date proposal is in line with an earlier suggestion by the Mexican delegate, Senor Padillo Nerva, who hoped that by fixing a date in advance the nuclear Powers would give themselves time to complete any testing they consider necessary for their security and thus feel more free to negotiate.

President Kennedy, at his Press conference on Wednesday, took up Mr. Kuznetsov's favourable reference to this Mexican proposal.

NO WESTERN FOREIGN MINISTERS' TALKS

PARIS, Sept. 1, (Reuters).—A French Foreign Ministry spokesman said yesterday that no conference of Western Foreign Ministers was planned for the immediate future.

He said he had "no comment" to make on Press reports that France was cool to such a ministerial conference on Berlin before the opening of the U.N. General Assembly on September 12.

JAKARTA, Sept. 1, (UPI).—Japan yesterday maintained its mastery of the Asian Games but its supremacy in swimming was shattered by Burma and Indonesia and its boxers took a drubbing from South Korea.

The Japanese still managed to collect the maximum number of gold medals, after winning seven of the 18 finals yesterday the seventh day of competition.

South Korea won three gold medals, India, Pakistan and Burma two each and Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines one each.

Japan's hopes of winding up the games with an unbroken string of gold medal pool victories were shattered by a slender, 22-year-old Burmese naval ensign, Tin Maung Ni, who won the men's 1,500-metre freestyle final, beating Japan's Tomachiro Matsuki. Matsuki's team-mate, Toshiaki Sahara, was third.

It was Burma's first gold medal of the games and Japan's first defeat in a swimming final after winning 13 straight gold medals in the pool events.

U.N. West Irian Operation

DUTCH ADVANCE \$1 MILLION

NEW YORK, Sept. 1, (Reuters).—The Dutch Government has advanced \$ one million to cover the United Nations' initial costs and commitments in the West Irian take-over, it was announced here last night.

"An advance of same amount is expected within the next few days from the Government of Indonesia," a statement from the Executive Office of the Acting Secretary-General, U Thant, said.

"It has been agreed by the two Governments that all costs of the UN administration of the territory would be shared equally by them."

U.N. COMMITTEE REPORT

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any significant changes in political, economic, social and educational conditions."

In the Committee's opinion, the evidence received by a Commission of the International Labour Organization (I.L.O.) fully bears out that forced labour has not only existed in Anglo, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea but that it has been supported by law" the report stated.

As the report was made public, the Portuguese delegation issued a statement quoting Professor Adriano Moreira, Minister for Overseas Province, as saying the I.L.O. had concluded that "there is no forced labour in Portuguese territories" and had "even paid homage to the progressive reforms introduced in our institutions."

Professor Moreira was also quoted as stating "We published and enacted the most advanced of rural codes of law in the whole of Africa."

The statement, prepared by Dr. Milton Moniz, Portuguese Press Officer, also declared that the improvement of educational facilities, health services and social institutions in Portuguese Africa had "kept pace with" the material progress there.

PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30 Iranian film; **AHANNG-E-DEHKADA**; starring Majeed Muhseni and Azar Sheewa.

At 8-00 and 10-00 p.m. American film; **OH! FOR A MAN**; starring Jayne Mansfield and Tony Randall.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. American film; **THE HOUSE OF THE SEVEN HAWKS**; starring Robert Taylor and Nicole Maurey.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. American film; **IVANHOE**; starring Elizabeth Taylor, Robert Taylor and Joan Fontaine.

ZAINAB THEATRE:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. American film; **PRODIGAL**; starring Lana Turner and Edmund Purdom.

Military Command For W. Irian

JAKARTA, Sept. 1.—Maj-Gen. Ahmed Jani, Commander-in-Chief of the Indonesian Army said here yesterday a special Military Command for the West Irian mainland had been established.

It was called "Military Command 17" and its Commander could not be announced yet, the General said.

Speaking to the Press after a meeting of the operations staff of the West Irian Liberation, he said the Indonesian volunteers now on the mainland had been instructed to stay out of towns and remain on the alert.

"Though a cease-fire has been announced, our troops must keep vigilant and for this reason they have been instructed not to stay in towns as offered by the Dutch", he said.

All Government instructions to the volunteers are sent through the Indonesian liaison military officers now on the mainland, the General added. General Jani said it was only the United Nations that had the right to make arrangements for the Show and not the Dutch.

"The arrangement must be completed as soon as possible in order not to give a chance for the Dutch to stay longer on the mainland".

The Foreign Minister, Dr. Subandrio, yesterday gave a Government statement with regard to the West Irian issue to Parliament in a closed meeting. Nothing was issued after the meeting.